



Public Vendue.

On **TUESDAY**,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of **DRY GOODS**,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elathicks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silica do.
Ofnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Mullin Hand'ts,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
September 2.

Sales by Auction.

On **WEDNESDAY**,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhd's and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,
A variety of **DRY GOODS**.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Calimancoes,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfsticks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worked and other
Stockings, &c.
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Mullin and Mullin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
September 2.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosiery,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 trunks threads,
30 boxes dip'd and mould candles,
10 hhd's molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. shad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaster.

They are giving Cash, for
wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans
and tobacco.

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

Bolts, Nails and Spikes,

AT

McCall's Manufactory

On Royal Street, Alexandria,

By the Cash for Cash,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Wrought Nails.

Bolts and Spikes, at 8¹/₂d. per lb.
403. and 301. nails, 8¹/₂d. do.
20d. nails (if heavy) 8¹/₂d. do.
12d. and 10d. do. do. 9¹/₂d. do.
8d. do. 10¹/₂d. do.
6d. do. 11¹/₂d. do.
3d. do. 12¹/₂d. do.

Cut Nails.

201. 12d. and 10d. nails, at 7 d. per lb.
8d. do. 7¹/₂d. do.
6d. do. 8¹/₂d. do.
4d. do. 9¹/₂d. do.
3d. do. 10¹/₂d. do.
20d. 12d. and 10d. brads, 7 d. do.
8d. do. 7¹/₂d. do.

Retail price 1d. per lb. more.

All kinds of **IRON WORK** for
ships, &c. may be had on the shortest
notice, warranted done in the best man-
ner.

Bar Iron, German and American Steel,
Hoop Iron, Nails Rods, &c. sold at the
above factory.

September 1. d12t

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assort-
ment of genuine articles in that line, and
now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular

Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles, } **WINES,**
Colmenar and Malaga }
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in

casks of 2 dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial,
Chulan,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peco Souchong,
Bohea

Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Alpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and

Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English

Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoking Tobacco,

Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the
dwelling HOUSE above said store. It
is now in good repair, and well calculated
to accommodate a genteel family. Ap-
ply as above.

June 27. d

Just Received,

10 chests Bohea, } **TEAS**
8 do. Souchong }
of late importations and excellent quality.
Apply next door below Col. Gilpin's,
in King street, to

John Potts.
Sept. 1. d3t zaw

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP

Little Rebecca,

a complete, fast sailing ves-
sel, will sail in five days. For Freight
or Passage apply to capt. John Carr on
board, or to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 9. 4t

The Ship United States,

Capt. FINLEY,

A constant Trader,

arrived at Liverpool on the
9th of July, after a passage
of twenty six days, we expect
her to arrive here in all this
month, and are desirous of engaging some
FREIGHT, for as not to detain her long
in port. For Freight or Passage be pleas-
ed to apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Sept. 2. d

For Freight or Charter,

(To any port in the West Indies or
United States)

THE SCH'R

DISPATCH,

JOSHUA PREBBLE, Master,
burthen 750 barrels. She is a
fine staunch vessel, completely
sound and ready to receive a
cargo immediately. Apply to the mas-
ter on board, at Gilpin's Wharf, or to

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7. d

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

DIANA,

A good tight vessel, carries
3000 bushels, or 600 barrels
flour.

Also,

THE SCH'R

LEBOO,

burthen Five Hundred bar-
rels. Both vessels are lying at
our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,
60 hhd's, Guadeloupe clayed
Sugars of good quality,

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qua-
lities,
Pork, Whiskey, &c. &c. all which will
be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8. d

Freight Wanted.

THE SCH'R

REBECCA

will take from five to six
hundred barrels freight, for
any illand in the West Indies. For terms
apply at Hewes and Miller's Counting-
Room.

September 5. d

Freight Wanted,

For the Sloop

JENNEY,

to any northern port on the
continent, Rufus Jamison, master, bur-
then about 600 bls. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,
about two years old, burthen
217 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board
said vessel,

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

Sept. 3. d

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

JOANNA,

Moses Wells, Master;
burthen about 1,100 barrels. Is a good,
staunch vessel and sails well. Apply to the
master on board, or to

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

Who have for sale,

Sugar in hhd's and bls.

Rum in hhd's.

Molasses in do.

Georgia upland Cotton in bales.

August 15. d

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELVY DOUGHTY,

Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now ly-
ing at the upper side of Prince
street wharf. Apply to the master on
board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Peach Brandy of an excellent
quality, soap and candles, mels and prime
pork, Philadelphia hoop and bar iron,
nail rods and foal leather.

August 23. d

Douglass & Mandeville,

Corner of King & Water Streets,

Offer for Sale on the most reduced prices,

1st 2d 3d quality Muscovado

Sugar in hhd's and bbl's.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in bbl's.

Young Hyson

and

Souchong

Malaga Wine in qr. casks,

Fresh bloom Raisins in boxes,

Best green Coffee in bags,

Chocolate in boxes, of a superior qua-
li y,

Mould Candles in boxes,

Dipped do. in do.

2d and 3d proof West India Rum, n

hhd's.

Molasses in hhd's.

Shad and Herrings in bbl's.

Rice in tierces,

New England Rum in bbl's.

Whiskey in bbl's and tierces,

Rhode Island Cheese of an excellent
quality,

Wrapping Paper,

St. Ubes,

Lisbon,

Ground Allum, &

Blown

190 tons Plaster, laying convenient for
water carriage.

They continue to keep on hand a
supply of choice fresh FLOUR, for the
use of such families as may favour them
with their custom.

Sept. 7.

d3t zaw1w

Frederick Kemmelmyer,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the public that he
has opened a Drawing School next door
to Col. Hooe's, (Water street,) where he
will instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen
in drawing and painting in Water Co-
lours and Crayons every day in the week,
except Saturday. Hours of attendance
for young Ladies from twelve to one, and
gentlemen from 6 to 7 o'clock in the fore-
noon.

He also,

Professes Portrait Painting in Oil and
Crayons, and all other branches belong-
ing to the art of painting except house
painting.

Likewise,

Gilds looking glasses and picture frames
in the best and neatest manner possible.

August 31. co

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Wo-
man. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3. d

In Council, Sept. 10, 1803.

IT having been satisfactorily ascertained to Council, by the concurring testimony of the Physicians, that a malignant fever prevails in that part of the Town lying to the east of Water-Street, between Duke and King-Streets, the Council conceive it their duty to give public information of the same—and in order to arrest the progress of the disease, and to support and relieve those who may be afflicted—

It is ordered, That Andrew Jamieson, Philip Wanton, Alexander Smith, Washer Blunt, Joseph M. Perrin, Wm. Paton, Samuel Snowden, John Mandeville, and John Lumsdon be a Committee of Health, who, or any three of them, shall have full power and authority to use all measures which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and who shall from time to time, publish a correct statement of the health of the town—and that the Mayor, or in his absence the Chairman of the Committee, be authorised to draw on the Treasurer of the Corporation for such sums as may be necessary for carrying into effect this order.

Copy—Test,

R. I. TAYLOR, c. c.

Take Notice,

I will sell, in lots from 1 to 30 acres each, a tract of LAND about five miles from town. It begins at top of the Trough Hill, and runs on the top and brow thereof, about one mile: affording many beautiful situations for country seats, having a prospect of the River, and a delightful valley, and several gentlemen's seats between. The height and airyness of this land makes it extremely healthy, and well adapted for the purpose of accommodating the inhabitants of Alexandria with country seats, when either any contagious disorder prevails, or during the violent heats of the summer.

One Lot of which will include about 39 acres, has a two story brick house thereon, and other convenient out houses; a large paled garden, and an orchard containing several hundred Apple and Peach Trees, with Quince, Plumb, Damson and Sweet, and Morella Cherries.

Another Lot has a small house and improvements, having an orchard of bearing peach trees, and some cherries. A part payment will be expected in hand, and for the balance, I will take merchandize, or make it agreeable by easy payments, as may suit purchasers. For the other lots I will receive Merchandize for the whole, or in part, and give a long credit for the remainder. As the Turnpike road is so near to the whole of the land, it becomes thereby much more desirable to the inhabitants of the town, affording so agreeable a communication. As it is certain that places in the vicinity of Alexandria, have so many natural and desirable advantages, it is expected that a quick disposal of the whole will take place. Any gentleman wishing to have the choice, by information, I will attend. Joseph Bushby and R. Kerby, living on the land will shew the same. The two improved places may be entered upon immediately.

Wm. BUSHBY.

The sale advertised to take place this day is postponed to the first Saturday in October next.

Sept. 10.

d:3e03t

For Sale,

A few Shares of the Bank of Alexandria, if immediately applied for.

Wm. GROVERMAN, Broker.

Who has received,

Tickets of the New York Lottery, for the relief of poor Widows and Children. Highest prizes 10,000 dols. and 2 of 5,000 dols. to commence drawing on Tuesday next.

ALSO,

For the Encouragement of Literature, highest prizes, 25,000, 10,000, 2 of 5,000 dols. &c.

Sept. 9.

e03t

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

From the Charleston Courier.

NATURAL RIGHTS.

For be a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned SORBONIST;
And weave fine cobwebs, fit for skull
That's empty, when the Moon is full;
Such as take lodgings in a head
That's to be let, unfurnished.

IF the doctrines respecting the Rights of Man laid down in democratic publications were as innocent as they are foolish, we should turn from them with silent contempt; but as they are founded in wickedness as well as absurdity, and as their tendency is generally mischievous, and threatens to be particularly so to this Union, we cannot without a criminal desertion of our duty, let any thing pass unnoticed which belongs to or has a tendency to support them.

Unnatural connections in the animal world are productive of monsters. The same is observable in the moral and intellectual world. The union of cunning & folly though often found in men, is still unnatural, and whenever it takes place, whenever they are coupled together in the same mind, if they are not barren, which rarely happens, their progeny is crime and error, monstrous wickedness with monstrous absurdity.

That all men are created equal is a position to which, though it were to come from all the illustrious bodies that ever were assembled, every day's experience gives a direct negative. Patridge, the amanuensis maker, was not equal to Sir Isaac Newton. Pope, the poet, to Broughton, the bruiser. Nor the author of the essay to which we are now addressing ourselves, to Benjamin Franklin. Nature handed them into the world with very unequal powers of obtaining Rights. This they have proved, by obtaining unequal Rights, and preserving that inequality in spite of fortune, which nature imposed upon them.

But Rights, though the meaning of the word is obscured by a mist of false definitions and interpretations, signifies "a just claim or an honest possession." Those are claims of moral obligation; and are called Rights because they are agreeable to the will of God, to the instinctive dictates of the moral sense, & to the fitness of things. But these Rights being reciprocal, are of necessity productive of compulsion. What Right has a child? A Right, it will be said, to nurture and protection. But say those near it: yes, it may have, and I dare say it has, the Right to nurture and protection. Then let it have it. But we have no Right to give it; it is inconvenient; it is disagreeable to us; we will not do it; nay, we will not do it, if it was for no other reason but to demonstrate that we have our Rights over our own actions, and will not be compelled to do what is disagreeable to us. But you must, says political society, we will compel you; the child shall not be let to perish. Here then is at once an end to Natural Rights. Human laws come in to the aid of those moral, instructive, and divine, and tell every man, you have no Right but what society can recognize and allow as harmless to them.

But those philosophers of the sheet have art enough to confound the specific feasible Rights of associated man, that is his political Rights, with a metaphysical notion which has no existence in nature.

Godwin, in his "Political Justice," says, "by the word Right is understood a full and complete power of either doing a thing or omitting it, without the persons becoming liable to animadversion or censure from another: that is, in other words, without his incurring any degree of turpitude or guilt," and he affirms, and very truly too, that a man has no Rights, no discretionary power whatever, except in things of such total indifference as, whether he shall sit on the right hand or the left of his fire, or dine on beef to day or to morrow."

From the authority of Godwin, heretofore those excellent moralists may flinch, when it happens to be right. Where his doctrines go to the inculcation of ingratitude, robbery, &c. they are his humble servants, but where his doctrines go to establish moral restraints, they will beg leave to differ from him. Whether they differ or not, the thing is plain. The Rights of one man imposes restraint or compulsion upon others. A has a right to his horse, and that right imposes a restraint upon the rest of the alphabet from taking it without the consent of A. Here then out

of Rights themselves arises the whole code of compulsions and restrictions. Clodius takes a fancy to wear the back part of his pantaloons foremost, to dress like Mr. Punch in the puppet show, with his coat next his body and his shirt outside. This is a matter of total indifference to society; and therefore he has a right to exercise his discretion; but if Clodius takes a fancy to go naked and indulges it by walking into the streets in *puris naturalibus*, the magistrates will shew him that he has no right to indulge himself by offending others, and will punish him for doing so.

A. B. and C. are born into the world with equal advantages and disadvantages of fortune. But the natural inequality with which they come into it, gives A. so decisive an advantage over B. and C. that he is in high respect and influence while they are in poverty and contempt. Nature which gave them unequal powers has rendered them completely unequal, in every thing. Would our democratic moralists by an agrarian sweep rob A. of two thirds of his right to equalize him with B. and C.—they would rob him; but could they make him equal; impossible! So far it is from being true, that men are all created equal, that we see the inequalities of fortune, and rank, and long concentrated power, superadded by the inequalities of nature. How often do we see the superior natural talents of men bearing down every obstruction, and marching from the very lowest to the highest stations in life; on the other hand, inferiority of natural powers sinking wealth and pride to the kennel. Had they been created equal, the Duke of Richmond would not have had it in his power to taunt Lord Thurlow with the insinuation "that new made Lords, the offspring of the peasantry, took more upon them than old Peers;" nor would Thurlow have been able to retort, "that if he (the Duke of Richmond) had been born a peasant he would have remained a peasant to the end of his life." But is it fair for any writer to quote a passage in a sense different from that in which the original authors meant it; when that body, very justly styled illustrious, made the Declaration of Independence, they were speaking of the rights of two nations, or associations, not of the individuals of either. The whole declaration refers to England in bulk, and America in bulk, as separate communities, having equal rights; they did not mean that Peter Pig and Edward Elephant were created equal, but that the community called America, was equal to that called England. It is uncandid to wrest it from that sense; and the superstructure raised upon that uncandid quotation is worse.

When they are talking then of natural rights, and natural equality, or any equality but that of which the laws of society, founded on natural justice, measure out, it may at least be suspected that they do not believe themselves. Men have formed society only for mutual safety, advantage and happiness; whatever is connected with, or conduces to this object, becomes the right of all, and the duty of all; and the enjoyment of those rights is fenced in, and the performance of that duty enforced under pains and penalties by human laws. In short, the rights of one man cannot clash with or be destructive of the rights of another; if they do they cannot be rights. This is the length to which the doctrine of the rights of man would go—and this is what its advocates aim at—namely, to reduce that plain, obvious, simple, yet important fabric of truth and morality, now laid down, to a heap of unintelligible jargon and inconsistency. But those men ought to reflect, that before they insist upon it that a man has rights in their sense, they must first shew that he has no duties.

But what do they endeavor to do? They endeavor to establish in a being rights pre-existent to intellect, and before that being has the capability of discerning the differences or tendencies of things: This is in itself a downright absurdity—an impossibility. As soon as his intellect fits him for discerning those differences and tendencies, he becomes a moral associated being, and has duties incumbent on him to discharge, and rights in their sense, that is to say, discretionary rights and duties, are unalterably exclusive of each other.

But this reasoning goes not against the real rights of man, that is to say, against that salutary right—"A just claim on the one hand implying a corresponding obliga-

tion on the other." Man has a right to be well governed; that is, to have the mutual rights and duties of the society in which he lives, enforced by laws, and kept sacred and permanent—and this, which ought to be the bulwark and protection of them, has of late been attempted to be made the instrument of their destruction. Government implies power and command. Of power and command all are more or less desirous, while few are willing to own the truth, even to their own hearts, that they are indebted for them. To grasp power has ever been the view of some in every country. In democracies it seems to have been the lust of the majority. When the candidates for power are numerous, the variety of stratagems to succeed will be great. In long established governments, where the people have learned from experience the excellence of their laws and constitution, the only way they are assailable is by a violent pretence of attachment to that constitution. This is the case in England. But in new established governments, such as the American, the candidates have recourse to other means: they are for overturning the little that has been done, and building up a new fabric, with new materials brought from the flint quarries of the rights of man. And the people are bamboozled like children with promises of fine things, which not only never will, but never can be performed. Their eyes are cunningly drawn away from their real rights to ideal rights, existing only in found, and in the hot black smoke of metaphysical brains. The multitude are bewildered by the empirics of the rights of man, with the magic lantern shadowy images of rights supposed to exist in them before they had either power to exercise or intellects to conceive rights, and indeed scarcely sense or perception to distinguish perceptible objects, while their honest pocus showman, who sits behind the lantern, deafening and confounding them with jargon and gibberish, picks their pockets of their real rights. They speak of equal rights, when they mean that strange paradox equal rights in every man to govern the rest, justly considering that nothing less than such a sweeping proposition can give them a chance for ever attaining that eminence. And they pretend to enlighten the people, when they only mean to inflame and blind them.

Without abating one atom of our sincere respect and attachment for true Republicanism, we maintain that it is a sore evil in a government not to be fenced in against the every-day usurpations of those base, ignorant and wickedly ambitious men, who, for their own private ends, would be forever breaking down the best institutions, that they might build them up again in their own way; and would resolve government down to its first natural rudiments; nay, extinguish those themselves if they could, and fabricate others, false ones, in their place, in order to erect a new code suitable to themselves and their faction.

In the Rights which society going upon justice and moral sense, allow to men, there are some called perfect and some imperfect. Of perfect Rights, we consider one to be that of a Judge to keep his place, "*quam diu se bene gesserit*." Of imperfect Rights I hold one to be that which a man holding an office, such as post master or collector, has to keep that place so long as he discharges the duty of it with integrity, fidelity, and advantage to the public. Doctor Paley, that wise and amiable moral philosopher, maintains that the violation of an imperfect obligation, is not often less criminal in a moral and religious view, than of a perfect obligation. "Much greater guilt says he is incurred by disappointing a worthy candidate of a place, than by fitching a book from a library, or picking a pocket." Well then, let us see how the moral Rights are maintained by the creatures of the Rights of Man. Has a Judge been deprived of his office, without having committed a fault, without being so much as heard in his defence? "A question not to be asked," says Faistaff. And if such a moralist as Paley, in direct terms, condemns as a guilty act, the disappointing a worthy candidate of a place, what must be the extent and enormity of his guilt, who pushes innocent, worthy people from places already in possession, and by which they did get their livelihood; who deprives the war-worn champion of his country's rights and liberties, of the poor modicum granted by that country for his subsistence, earned by the sweat of his brow, and perhaps with a prodigal expenditure

of blood in its defence? asked!!! These, yes, are the Rights of the R. And if these be its Rights, Wrong! be.

"Thrift, thrift, Horatio!
bak'd meals
Did coldly furnish forth
tables.
Would I had met my
wen
Or ever I had seen the

FROM THE BRITISH

LONGITUDE

To find the longitude of a place, which has drawn the navigators and mathematicians have ventured. The government of S. and of Great Britain, has offered very considerable rewards to any person who should make attempts have been made desideratum by means of lunar observations, and methods.

The person to whom I am obliged, and who is his discoveries open to Edward Hewings, a man of his great scientific abilities by some of the first class. His plan he explained of trigonometry, of garthms, or of time formed by an instrument by inspection only of the stars, and what distance from his intended point of his course by storming a current, when he is oning, or any other pen.

These tables exhibit great circle sailing at the longitude in time of the departure to the shore between the meridian harbors, in any latitude old longitudinal table every latitude being geographical minutes, which may be applied to the real quadrant, sextant, compass, also give at sight the minutes and seconds of the earth's revolution oning sixty geographical miles in every latitude, every place in the same equator.

There are also tables of the globe in every true proportion of new Azimuth tables right ascension of the moon's centre from the fixed stars, are under the horizon distance that the angle any instrument now any latitude required distance the longitude departure. There are laid down on the arc of the great circle, by the greatest mathematical astronomy, has been 2000 years) and ge latitude, in order to cording to the parallel variable motion; w given in these tables that the time and the instrument will shew compass, and the taken place in every distance of the moon, to every day, he of mean and equated stars.

There are likewise of mean, tropical which are calculated minute and second to the trilineal part the demical parts leaving no fraction time, also the difference of the tropical time, calculated as the tropical the difference of mean and syderical time, required.

Astronomers and mathematicians have maintained of reducing the den assign as a reason

Man has a right to be free; that is, to have the duties of the society in which he lives, enforced by laws, and permanent—and this, be the bulwark and protection of late been attempted by the instrument of their de-erment implies power and power and command all desirous, while few are the truth, even to their that they are omitted for sp power has ever been in every country. In seems to have been the lost y. When the candidates numerous, the variety of succeed will be great. In governments, where the ned from experience the air laws and constitution, ey are affable to that con- is the case in England, lished governments, such the candidates have re- means: they are for over- that has been done, and v fabric, with new mate- om the flint quarries of w. And the people are children with promises of h not only never will, performed. Their eyes rawn away from their al rights, existing only the hot black smoke of ns. The multitude are e empirics of the righta magic lantern shadowy upposed to exist in them ither power to exercise onceive rights, and in- or perception to distin- objects, while their hocus ho fits behind the lan- and confounding them gibberish, picks their al rights. They speak when they mean that equal rights in every rett, justly considering an such a sweeping pro- hem a chance for ever ence. And they pretend ope, when they only d blind them. one atom of our sin- attachment for tree Re- maintain that it is a sore nt not to be fenced in y usurpations of those wickedly ambitious ir own private ends, eaking down the best ey might build them own way; and would down to its first na- ay, extinguish those could, and fabricate their place, in order suitable to themselves ch society going upon ense, allow to men, perfect and some im- Rights, we consider Judge to keep his bene gesserit." Of old one to be that an office, such as or, has to keep that echarges the duty of ality, and advantage or Paley, that wise philosopher, maintains an imperfect obla- criminal in a moral an of a perfect obla- ater guilt says he is ng a worthy candi- by filching a book ag a pocket. Well e moral Rights are tures of the Rights been deprived of ving committed a much as heard in on not to be asked," such a moralist as condemns as a guil- a worthy candi- must be the extent guilt, who pushes from places al- d by which they d; who deprives of his country's the poor modum y for his subsi- weat of his brow, idgal expenditure

of blood in its defence? A question to be asked!!! These, yes Americans, these are the Rights of the Rights of Man. And if these be its Rights, what must its Wrongs be.
"Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral
bat'd meats
"Did coldly furnish forth the marriage
tables.
"Would I had met my direst foe in Hea-
ven
"Or ever I had seen that day!"

FROM THE BRITISH NEPTUNE.

LONGITUDE.

To find the longitude at sea, is a problem, which has drawn the attention of navigators and mathematicians, ever since seamen have ventured on long voyages. The government of Spain, of Holland, and of Great Britain, have successfully offered very considerable rewards to the person who should make the discovery. Attempts have been made to effect this great desideratum by means of time keepers, by lunar observations, and by various other methods.

The person to whom science is so greatly obliged, and who is now prepared to lay his discoveries open to the public, is Mr. Edward Hewlings, a man distinguished by his great scientific abilities, and patronized by some of the first characters in this kingdom. His plan he executes without the aid of trigonometry, of geometry, of logarithms, or of time pieces. It is performed by an instrument and tables, which by inspection only direct the course to steer, and what distance the seaman is from his intended port, when driven out of his course by storms, when carried by a current, when he has lost his reckoning, or any other accident shall happen.

These tables exhibit plain traverse, and great circle sailing at sight. They give the longitude in time from the meridian of the departure to the ship's place; and also between the meridian of any two capes or harbors, in any latitude, by means of the old longitudinal tables, every degree in every latitude being reduced into sixty geographical minutes, as on the equator; which may be applied to Hadley's quadrant, the real quadrant, or any other quadrant, sextant, compass, &c. &c. They also give at sight the number of degrees, minutes and seconds to any time proposed by the earth's revolution on its axis, reckoning sixty geographical minutes to a degree in every latitude, and will read off in every place in the same manner as on the equator.

There are also tables, giving the diameter of the globe in every latitude to prove the true proportion of the parallax; with new Azimuth tables, and tables for the right ascension of the sun; tables for giving the moon's centre from the sun and from the fixed stars, when either of them are under the horizon, or at so great a distance that the angle cannot be taken by any instrument now in use; and this in any latitude required, with the meridian distance the longitude in time, and the departure. There are also tables of chords laid down on the arch on the fine of 90 degrees (which, by the confession of the greatest mathematicians and teachers of astronomy, has been wanting for nearly 2000 years) and graduated off in every latitude, in order to read off the chord according to the parallax and to the moon's variable motion; which true parallax is given in these tables of Mr. Hewlings, so that the time and chord should correspond, and be given at the same instant. The instrument will shew the variation of the compass, and the refraction which hath taken place in every latitude; and the distance of the moon's centre from the sun, to every day, hour, minute and second of mean and equated time, also of the fixed stars.

There are likewise tables of equalization of mean, tropical, and syderical time, which are calculated for every day, hour, minute and second of time, being worked to the *trilobed part of a second*, & in which the demical parts are reduced to time, leaving no fraction to any intermediate time, also the difference of mean and syderical time, calculated in the same manner as the tropical time, by which means the difference of mean time, tropical time, and syderical time, is given at any period required.

Astronomers and teachers of the mathematics have maintained the impossibility of reducing the demical parts, which they assign as a reason why the true time can-

not be given. This great difficulty Mr. Hewlings has surmounted.

N. B. As the revolution, departure and orbit are given in time by this instrument and by these tables, the places of the sun, planets and fixed stars, are given accurately.

Navigators, by depending on the inaccurate method hitherto practised for finding the longitude, will frequently be led into fatal errors, from which this instrument and these tables will guard them.

The difficulty of observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at sea, has hitherto been able to surmount it. This difficulty is well known to nautical men to arise from the violent agitation of a ship at sea, for which no adequate remedy has yet, or probably will ever be found.

Mr. Hewlings plan further proves that the present calculators have over run the time, by which, in the beginning of the year 1804, the longitude will be affected two degrees within one second. So that, if there was a possibility of taking the angular distance of Jupiter's satellites, unless mean time, and tropical time should be made to correspond, the longitude would be erroneous.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 30.

Thursday evening arrived at Port Royal, the French sch'r L'Oiseau, taken by the squadron cruising off St. Domingo. She brought dispatches for the admiral and sailed again yesterday morning. Information is arrived by her, that the French Admiral, with two sail of the line and a frigate, had left the Cape on the 25th inst. hoping to escape; that the Vanguard had captured one of the line of battle ships called La Duquesne, and the Elephant was engaged with the other ship and several of the squadron were in chase of the frigate.

Yesterday morning his majesty's ship Vanguard, with her prize La Duquesne, of 74 guns, arrived at Port Royal.

Before the Vanguard lost sight of the squadron his majesty's ship Elephant was alongside the French admiral's ship (a 74) and his majesty's ship Theseus was nearly up with them; there can be no doubt therefore of her being taken.

The French cartel schooner Two Friends, from Port au Prince, in 6 days also arrived yesterday at Port Royal. We learn that she brings dispatches for his excellency the commander in chief, and a deputation from the principal planters and merchants at that place who are instructed to endeavour to obtain permission for them to be received in this island, and offering to give possession of Port-a-Prince to our troops.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

Arrived last night, the Prussian ship Die Hoffnung, captain A. P. Huisfmann, 77 days from Lear.

August 11, lat. 30, 36, long. 32, spoke the schooner Patty and Peggy, from Philadelphia, bound to Surinam.

Arrived last night, the French ship La Bordelaise captain Lafosse, 27 days from Martinique.

Arrived Bremen ship Neutrality, captain John C. Jacobsen, 75 days from Bremen.

Sailed on the 27th June; on the 9th of July fell in with an English cruiser, who after examining our papers, suffered us to proceed. July 30, in lat. 39 8, long. 38, were boarded by a cruiser from Liverpool, who suffered us to proceed. August 1st, were boarded by a Spanish frigate bound to Lisbon. August 12th, were boarded by the English privateer —, captain Williams, who after taking out some hams, suffered us to proceed.

For Sale,

A handsome FARM,

Three miles from Alexandria, partly lying on the main road that leads to Colchester, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, handsomely improved, and pleasantly situated; on the premises are a neat dwelling house, a kitchen adjoining, dairy, an excellent well of water, and a barn 60 feet long, together with a general collection of choice fruit trees. The situation as a country seat is well adapted for the residence of any person who may buy it, and will be sold on moderate terms by the proprietor.

THOS. RICHARDS.

Sept. 5.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

SEPTEMBER 12.

The Committee of Health are preparing a report which will appear tomorrow. In the interim, for the satisfaction of their Fellow-Citizens, they beg leave to state, that the situation of the Town is infinitely more favorable than they had reason to expect.

By order,
S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' army, to his friend in this town, dated

"FORT NIAGARA, AUG. 17.

"I have just seen a British officer from Fort George, who informs me that they have discovered a conspiracy that was to have taken place among the soldiers of that garrison this evening—their intentions were to have murdered the whole of the officers, burnt the garrison, and to have fled to the United States. This is a battalion of the 49th Irish regiment, about 150 in number; the principals are sent to York, where an example will be made of them. Had they offered to come within reach of our cannon they would have met with a warm reception.

"Further information states that there are a number of letters found with them from inhabitants of this state, offering them assistance and protection, should they prove successful. Does this not shew the rascality of the Demos?"

During the latter part of the administration of John Adams, the disaffected were very clamorous against the sedition law—the same monotonous sound echoed daily from their prints. Did they then understand what they wrote about—that they were abusing the president, with all that discord could invent, while this sedition law permitted "the truth to be given in evidence" on a prosecution for such outrages. Now, though it is generally granted that this is in all cases a great disadvantage to the democratic agents, it is not believed it will be considered by the people of America as an objection to the law. It is no wonder that the former wish to have the sedition law condemned. It tended to prevent sedition, and it opened a passage for truth to the courts of justice, which the common law does not. Now this is found to be a great advantage to democratic agents, whether they figure there as plaintiffs or defendants. For the want of the sedition law, some printers have been judged guilty under our present mild and liberal administration, merely because they were not allowed to give the truth in evidence. For want of this, the conductor of a free press has been convicted of writing a libel against Thos. Jefferson—against that very man who, on the 4th of May, 1801, wrote the following sentiments, and which ought to be repeated, and contrasted with Croswell's trial, as often as opportunity offered:

"I am sensible with you of the distortions and perversions of truth and justice, practised in the public papers, and how difficult to decypher characters through that medium. BUT THESE ABUSES OF THE PRESS ARE PERHAPS INSEPARABLE from its FREEDOM; and its FREEDOM MUST BE PROTECTED, or liberty, civil and religious, be relinquished. It is a part of our duty, therefore, to submit to the injuries of its slanders, as less injurious to our country than the trammels which suppress them.

"TH. JEFFERSON."

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated August 21.

"On Friday night we had a severe hurricane—I held on all that night, though several vessels had put to sea. But next morning I was obliged to slip one cable and cut the other, and was fortunate enough to get out to sea. Seven sail of vessels went on shore, and a great deal of other damage done.

"I was two days at sea before I got in to my anchors. On Monday the 15th I went to clear out at the Custom House, when I found there was a Proclamation out declaring both Martinique and Guadeloupe blockaded."

As the Invasion of England is all the rage at present, the following chronological article may gratify curiosity.

Invasions of England and Great Britain, from the death of Edward, the Confessor.

- 1066 Sept. 20, successful, William of Normandy.
- 1069 ——— unsuccessful, by the Irish.
- 1071 ——— unsuccessful, by the Scots.
- 1093 ——— unsuccessful, by do. when their King, Malcolm, was killed.
- 1101 ——— unsuccessful, Robert, of Normandy.
- 1136 ——— unsuccessful, by the Scots.
- 1139 ——— unsuccessful, Maud.
- 1326 Sept. 23, unsuccessful, Isabella, Queen of Edward II.
- 1399 July, successful, Duke of Lancaster.
- 1416 ——— unsuccessful, by the French.
- 1462 ——— unsuccessful, Henry VI.
- 1470 ——— successful, Earl of Warwick.
- 1471 ——— successful, Edward IV.
- 1471 ——— unsuccessful, Henry VI Queen.
- 1484 ——— unsuccessful, Earl of Richmond.
- 1485, Aug. 6, successful Earl of Richmond.
- 1487 ——— unsuccessful Lambert Simnell.
- 1495 ——— unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
- 1497 ——— unsuccessful do.
- 1588 ——— unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.
- 1650 ——— unsuccessful, Charles II.
- 1685, May 25, unsuccessful, Duke of Monmouth.
- 1688, Oct. 19, successful, Prince of Orange.
- 1683, March 12, unsuccessful, James II.
- 1708, March 17, unsuccessful, the Pretender.
- 1715 ——— unsuccessful, do.
- 1745, July 14, unsuccessful, do.
- 1797, Feb. 24, unsuccessful, by the French in Wales.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,	
Schr. Resolution,	G. Town
CLEARED,	
Galliot Romeo,	Boston
Schr. Eliza,	Salem
Dispatch,	Savannah
Sloop Famosman,	Providence
Columbia,	Newport

The following errors occurred in the "Alexandrian," published in our last:
Line 4th, delete an l in the word "billions."

7th l. for disposition read *indisposition*.
21st l. for coincidence read *consonance*.
34th for touch read *scotch*.
35 and 36th lines, instead of that part of the town, read *those parts*, &c.
42 and 43d lines, after source read *it*.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

100 Barrels of Beef and Pork of an excellent quality,
20 boxes of Soap,
10 do. Mould Candles.

KENNETH MATHESON.

Sept. 7. dim

JUST ARRIVED,

And for sale on board the sch'r Mercury, lying at Hewes and Miller's wharf,
200 fides Soal Leather,
2 pipes real Holland Gin,
30 bolts Russia Duck,
1000 lbs. good Cheese,
45 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons,
A few bls. and tierces N. E. Rum,
A few bales India Cottons, and
A good assortment of Shoes, &c.
Apply on board.

Sept. 9. eozt

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th day of July last, a Negro boy called SAM, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, tolerably stout made, with a scar on his upper lip, not quite cured when he left home. I suspect he has obtained a pass, and will endeavor to pass for a freeman. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living within two miles of the Falls Church, Fairfax county, Virginia, or Ten Dollars, if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

C. F. Whiting.

Sept. 2. d

FLAX SEED.

The highest price given for Flax Seed,
A. Smith & Son.
(a 5 d)

Robert and John Gray
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antacidemic Lozenges; **Ague and Fever Drops;** **Antibilious Pills;** **Anodyne Essence for Head Aches;** **Reanimating Solar Tincture;** **Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water;** **Atkinson's Essence of Mustard;** **Scotch Ointment for the Itch;** **Tooth Ach Drops;** **Aromatic Lozenges;** **Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.**

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Anodyne Essence, for all kinds
of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtues of the Anodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Anodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it infensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of febrile, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Binton, of Albany, who had been twelve years, tormented with a most distressing febrile complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms when they exist, but effectually prevent their return. The families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has over since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum
of Life,

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholera and Dysentery.

Cautious investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world. Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS OF HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters,
faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has flood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholice, surfeits, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvy, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

June 13.

law

J. and J. H. TUCKER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
3000 bushels coarse SALT,
20 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
30 bls. prime Herrings,
10 hhd. 1st and 2d quality Sugar,
30 bls. do. do.
and GROCERIES as usual.
Sept. 6. 2w3w

Public Sale,

On Wednesday the 12th of October, 1803, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Raspberry Plain, the dwelling of the late Stephens T. Mason, Esq.

SUNDRY SLAVES.

consisting of likely and valuable Men, Women and Children, sundry Horses, Cattle, Mules and Asses. The terms of sale will be; for all sums over ten dollars nine months credit will be given upon the Purchaser's giving bond and approved security: for all sums under ten dollars, in the whole by one purchaser the cash must be paid. Any claim against the late S. T. Mason previously shown to and admitted by the Executor as just, will be received in payment for articles so bid for and in the things purchased a proper discount made from the sum bid to make the payment equal to Cash.

JOHN T. MASON, Executor
of S. T. MASON.

ALL persons having any claims against the late Stephens T. Mason, Esq. are desired to bring them in to the subscriber living in George Town, to Major Armistead Long, living in Leesburg, to Armistead T. Mason the son of the deceased, residing at his late dwelling, or to Abraham B. T. Mason, living in Loudoun County, properly and legally authenticated, that measures may be taken for the adjustment thereof.

The subscriber will sell one thousand acres of land situate near Little River in Loudoun County, it being the land lately purchased by the deceased S. T. Mason of James Mercer's representatives; the land is of good quality, more than two thirds of it uncultivated and heavily timbered. The terms will be made to suit purchasers, and claims against the deceased's property authenticated and admitted to be just will be received in payment by

JOHN T. MASON,

Ex. of S. T. Mas n.

Sept. 5.

64v

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of July last, a negro woman named **B E C K,**

about 20 years of age, pretty lusty, of a yellowish complexion; supposed to be seduced by Henry Peake's negro man Ben, who has a numerous acquaintance in Alexandria, and may have conveyed her there.

Whoever takes up said negro and delivers her to me, (living on Occoquan, Davis's Ford, Prince Wm. County,) shall receive the above reward, and, if out of the county, reasonable expenses for bringing her home. It is supposed she is with child.

William Davis.

August 27.

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Just Received and for sale,
A parcel of excellent Rhode-
Island POTATOES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Sept. 7.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from said Henry Lee, to Wm. Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following tracts of Land will be Sold at public Auction,

for ready money, at the times and places hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

One tract containing 2800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, adjoining the Stafford estate, and bordering on the Potomac river.

One other tract containing 500 acres lying in the county of Fairfax, at the mouth of Difficult run, on the west side thereof, and bounded by the Potomac river at the Great Falls.

One other tract containing 1600 acres, together with a moiety of a MILL, lying in Frederick county, where the said tract is called and known by the name of Buffalo Marsh.

These tracts will be sold on the respective premises: The 1st on the 28th of September; the 2d on the 6th of October, and the 3d on the 13th of October next.

The above tracts will be laid off and sold in smaller parcels, if the title papers can be obtained in time to enable the subscriber to have them divided.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

August 10

d13:10

Valuable Property for Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of Alexandria county court, in the district of Columbia at the last June term; and the last will and testament of Lewis Hopkins, deceased,

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Thursday the 22d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls, all the REAL ESTATE of the said Lewis Hopkins, to wit:

One undivided third part of 207 acres of LAND, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French Burr Mill Stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a Brewery and Distillery, Miller's House, a Brewer and Distiller's House, and sundry other improvements. This property will be shown to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the day of sale.

A tract of LAND in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs. Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will show this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hopkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property.

The Sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Phil. R. Fendall,
Robert Young, } Ex'ors.
Wm. Waters,

August 18.

d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Slate Run Church, in Prince William county, in the night of the 30th ultimo, a tall negro man, by the name of DAVIE, rather of a black complexion, long faced, full eyes, long feet, with large ankle bones, full in the hollow of his feet, and had on and took with him, when he went away, a country striped cloth round about, one callico do. and a snuff coloured cloth coat, with sundry other coarse clothing. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any jail so that I get him, and reasonable charges paid in addition, if brought home.

John Jackson.

August 9.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
Booksellers & Stationers,
KING STREET.

THE Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villamert, by Alexander Morrice, price one dollar.

The Marriage Promise: a Comedy in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by John Tall Al. lingham, 25 cents.

Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 2nd. price to subscribers 2 dols. 50 cents per vol. in boards.

Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age. Price 2 dol. 25 cents in boards, 2 dol. 50 cents per vol. in boards.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte, in that country, and published under his immediate patronage, by Vivant Denon, translated from the French—to which is prefixed an historical account of the invasion of Egypt by the French, by Arthur Akin, embellished with numerous engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 4 dols. 50 cents in boards, or 5 dols. bound.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, 1 vols. boards. Price 6 dols. 75 cents.

John Bull; or an Englishman's Fire Side, a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by George Coleman, the younger. Price 25 cents.

August 12.

co

Little River Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are called upon to make another payment of Ten per cent. upon each share by them held. Some of the subscribers having been remiss in making their payments, renders this call at present necessary—measures will be immediately taken to compel those who are now in arrear, to pay up their balances. Payments are to be made to the subscriber, at this place, who is authorized to receive the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

William Hartshorne,

Treasurer.

Alexandria, 9th Mo. 3d. eom

Notice.

Having sustained much damage as well as inconvenience, from the practice of persons hunting and fowling without license, on my enclosed lands in the vicinity of Alexandria, I am constrained thus publicly to notify, that all future trespasses of that nature, will be submitted to the cognizance of the law.

Ch. Alexander, jun.

August 26.

co6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of Lawrence Lewis, esq. Fairfax county, on Friday the 19th inst. a Negro man named **PETER:**

He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, rather slender made, very dark complexion; has a large scar on one of his legs, occasioned by the cut of a scythe last harvest, the wound not perfectly cured: his clothes not recollected, but believe nothing more than a common Negro cotton jacket and trousers. He was seen in Alexandria last Saturday, and it is supposed he is now in that place. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again, or upon delivering him to the subscriber, with all reasonable charges paid.

Roger Farrell, Manager.

August 24.

co

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King Street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to **P. MARSTELLER.**

June 2.

co

Board and Lodging.

A few Gentlemen can be well accommodated with Board and Lodging, by

Leonard Adams,

corner of Water and King Streets.

Sept. 7.

co3t

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.

AND

Vol. III.]

Sales by

On WEDNESDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at Store, the corner of

Streets.

Rum in hhd. a

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in b

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and

Molasses in hhd.

Sugar in hhd. and

White and brown S

Coffee in casks and

Raisins in kegs and

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DR

—AMONG WH

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfsticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATT

September 2.

Public

On FR

At 10 o'clock, will be

Store

Rum in hogthe

French Brandy in p

Gin in pipes and b

Whiskey and Appl

Sugar in hhd. tierc

Coffee in tierces an

Chocolate

White and brown S

Mould and dip'd c

Raisins in kegs, b

Figs in kegs and f

Queens Ware in c

FURNIT

A L

A variety of

Among v

Cloths, Co

Kerleymeres, K

Plains and Ker

Negro Cottons

Elaficks, blue

Calimancoes an

Yarn Stocking

Chintzes and C

Irish Linens,

Onsburgs and

Moflins and N

India Muslins

Bandanna Har

Coloured Thr

And sundry

P. G

September 2.

Ricketts, Ne

Have receiv

A few bales

2 trunks calic

2 do. holi

10 boxes wool

5 trefles thre

30 boxes dipp

10 hhd. mola

4 do. Jam

6 do. sug

20 barrels pri

30 do. her

20 do. sha

30 kegs James

100 tons plaist

They are

wheat, flour

and tobacco.

August 12.

Printing in

cuted at this of